

Annex:

Implementation of the NLBI through MCPFE commitments

The table lists all operational paragraphs (OP) of the NLBI, assesses their relevance¹ for the MCPFE and assigns corresponding MCPFE commitments to them (see also chapter 3). An OP has been considered of full relevance to the MCPFE unless the text of the OP is explicitly referring to the global level only or to regions other than MCPFE (e.g., South-South cooperation) as actor for implementation. If parts of the text refer to the global level only or to regions other than MCPFE the OP is considered of limited relevance to the MCPFE. Some of the OPs do not contain commitments but statements. Nevertheless, MCPFE commitments addressing the contents of these statements have been included in the analysis in *Italics*.

Paragraphs under “I. Purpose”, “II. Principles”, “III. Scope”

NLBI Commitments		Relevance	Corresponding MCPFE commitment	
OP	Commitment			
1(a)	To strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the shared global objectives on forests	X	Helsinki Resolution 1 Para 1	commit themselves to promote (...) the implementation of the General Guidelines set out in Part I of this resolution, these being regarded as particularly relevant to the achievement of sustainable forest management in Europe;
			Warsaw Declaration Para 27	further promote effective implementation of SFM at all levels and contribute to the international forest policy dialogue by continued cooperation on forest issues in Europe and by sharing European achievements and experiences with other regions
			Warsaw Declaration Para 29	contribute to the achievement of the Four Global Objectives on Forests as well as the implementation of the NLBI and the MYPOW of the UNFF for 2007 – 2015,
			Warsaw Declaration Para 31	support objectives and actions at the Pan-European level that enhance the regional contribution to the achievements of the Four Global Objectives on Forests agreed by the UNFF and other relevant global commitments,
1(b)	To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 6	Emphasizing that sustainable forest management contributes significantly to environmental, economic, social and cultural dimensions of sustainable development and particularly to the achievement of internationally agreed goals, including the Four Global Objectives on Forests agreed by the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the Millennium Development

¹ x – Full relevance to the MCPFE

(x) - Limited relevance to the MCPFE

no – No relevance to the MCPFE

				Goals, the 2010 Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS).
1(c)	To provide a framework for national action and international cooperation	(X)	Warsaw Declaration Para 29	contribute to the achievement of the Four Global Objectives on Forests as well as the implementation of the NLBI and the MYPOW of the UNFF for 2007 – 2015,
2(c)	Major groups as identified in Agenda 21, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders (..) should be involved in a transparent and participatory way in forest decision-making processes that affect them, as well as in implementing SFM, in accordance with national legislation	X	Vienna Resolution 1 Para 7	develop and implement national forest programmes, applying, as far as possible, the MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe
			Vienna Resolution 1 Annex	MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe” included under principle “Participation”
2(d)	<i>Achieving sustainable forest management, in particular in developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition, depends on significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources;</i>	X (state ment)		
2(e)	<i>Achieving sustainable forest management also depends on good governance at all levels;</i>	X (state ment)	Warsaw Declaration, para 23	<i>further strengthen efforts to promote good governance and forest law enforcement to combat illegal logging and related trade of forest products, inter alia by cooperating on and promoting public procurement policies that demand timber and timber products from legal and sustainable sources,</i>
			Vienna Declaration, para 20	<i>take effective measures to promote good governance and forest law enforcement, and to combat illegal harvesting of forest products and related trade, and contribute to international efforts to this end,</i>
2(f)	<i>International cooperation, including financial support, technology transfer, capacity-building and education, plays a crucial catalytic role in supporting the efforts of all countries, particularly developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to achieve sustainable forest management.</i>	X (state ment)	Warsaw Declaration, para 28	<i>further support and cooperate with countries undertaking forest sector reform, particularly those countries with economies in transition to fully incorporate the principles of sustainable forest management in their forest sectors,</i>
			Vienna Declaration, para 19	<i>further develop co-operation among countries with different socio-economic situations, especially with regard to Central and Eastern Europe,</i>
			Vienna Resolution 1, Annex	<i>MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe” included under principle “Capacity Building”</i>
			Helsinki Declaration, para 2	<i>Stimulate and promote cooperation and, if necessary, coordination of actions facilitating the adjustment of the forestry sectors in those European countries with economies in transition,</i>
			Helsinki	<i>Cooperation may take the form of transfer of knowledge, and of bilateral</i>

			<i>Resolution 3, para 3</i>	<i>and multilateral projects, and should focus on technical, scientific, institutional and legal matters.</i>
			<i>Helsinki Resolution 3, para 10</i>	<i>The Signatory States and the European Community will promote the transfer of knowledge, bilateral and/or multilateral contacts, mutually beneficial joint research projects and the preparation of national forest programmes.</i>
			<i>Helsinki Resolution 3, para 11</i>	<i>The Signatory States and the European Community will promote professional contacts, the transfer and publication of information, documentation and professional literature, exchanges of experts and students, educational workshops, seminars, conferences, training courses and other forms of education, with the participation of groups of specialists from Countries with Economies in Transition and from European countries with market economies.</i>
3	<i>The instrument applies to all types of forests.</i>	X (state ment)	<i>Warsaw Declaration, para 29</i>	<i>contribute to the achievement of the Four Global Objectives on Forests as well as the implementation of the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests and the Multi-year Programme of Work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for 2007 – 2015,</i>
4	Sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.	X	Helsinki Resolution 1 Para D	... "sustainable management" means the stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems,

Paragraphs under “IV. Global Objectives”

NLBI Commitments		Relevance	Corresponding MCPFE commitment	
OP	Commitment			
5	Member states reaffirm the following shared global objectives on forests and their commitment to work globally, regionally and nationally to achieve progress towards their achievement by 2015	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 29	contribute to the achievement of the Four Global Objectives on Forests as well as the implementation of the NLBI and the MYPOW of the UNFF for 2007 – 2015,
			Warsaw Declaration Para 31	support objectives and actions at the Pan-European level that enhance the regional contribution to the achievements of the Four Global Objectives on Forests agreed by the UNFF and other relevant global commitments,
	Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;	X	Warsaw Declaration, para 19	continue to contribute to mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and in this regard to further develop Pan-European guidance for afforestation and reforestation,
			Vienna Resolution 4	promote, as appropriate, the restoration of forest biological diversity in degraded forests and forests established on former forestlands or other

			Para 12	landscapes, including plantations, [...]
			Vienna Resolution 4 Para 11	prevent and mitigate losses of forest biological diversity due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses and maintain and establish ecological connectivity, where appropriate,
			Vienna Resolution 4 Annex 1	The elaboration of <i>.Recommendations for site selection for afforestation.</i> in the context of the decisions of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol, taking account of biodiversity interests, was identified as a fourth area of co-operation.
			Vienna Resolution 5 Para 5b	contribute to the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol by maintaining the carbon stock and enhancing carbon sequestration of forests in Europe through national forest programmes or plans that provide appropriate guidance so that afforestation and reforestation takes due regard of environmental, in particular biodiversity, economic and social values, with a view to mitigating potential negative effects of large scale afforestation,
			Lisbon Resolution 2	Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management
			Helsinki Resolution 1	General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe
	Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 16	raise the profile and awareness of the multiple benefits of forests and forestry as well as the role of the forest sector, within government structures, private sector and with the general public,
			Vienna Resolution 2	Enhancing Economic Viability of Sustainable Forest Management in Europe
			Lisbon Resolution 1	People, Forests and Forestry: Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management
	Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 13	enhance the use of wood as a renewable raw material and source of energy from sustainably managed forests,
			Warsaw Declaration Para 17	create enabling conditions in order to increase the mobilisation of wood from sustainably managed forests for all uses
			Vienna Declaration Para 9	take measures to increase the sound use of wood from sustainably managed forests as a renewable and environmentally friendly resource,

			Vienna Resolution 2 Para 8	promote the use of wood from sustainably managed forests as an environmentally friendly, renewable and reusable raw material, and thereby contribute to sustainable production and consumption patterns,
			Vienna Resolution 4 Para 10	analyse and further develop protected forest networks, taking into account existing networks, in terms of their comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy relative to forest types and the effectiveness of their management with regard to the conservation goal,
	Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.	X		

Paragraphs under “V. National policies”

NLBI Commitments		Relevance	Corresponding MCPFE commitment	
OP	Commitment			
6(a)	Develop, implement, publish and, as necessary, update national forest programmes and other strategies for SFM (...), taking into account the relevant proposals for action of the IPF/IFF and resolutions of the UNFF	X	Vienna Resolution 1 Para 7	develop and implement national forest programmes, applying, as far as possible, the MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe (“Building on the consensus achieved on national forest programmes (nfps) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and its successor, the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), the MCPFE shares the following MCPFE approach to national forest programmes in Europe:”)
			Warsaw Declaration Para 22	further promote national forest programmes or equivalents for cross-sectoral coordination and as a means for coherent implementation of forest related international commitments,
6(b)	Consider the seven thematic areas of SFM (...) as a reference framework for SFM and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for SFM	X	Lisbon Resolution 2, OP1 and 2, Annex 1	1. Adopt the six criteria for sustainable forest management from the “Pan-European Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management” (Annex 1) and endorse the associated indicators as a basis for international reporting and for development of national indicators; 2. Proceed to implement, continuously review and further improve the associated indicators;
			Vienna	[...] endorse the use of the “Improved Pan-European Indicators for

			Declaration Para 25	Sustainable Forest Management as adopted by the MCPFE Expert Level Meeting, 7-8 October 2002, Vienna, Austria.
6(c)	Promote the use of management tools to assess the impact on the environment of projects that may significantly affect forests, and promote good environmental practices for such projects	X	Warsaw Resolution 1 Para 14	assess environmental impacts of wood production for energy including impacts on soil, water, biodiversity and nutrient cycles,
6(d)	Develop and implement policies that encourage the sustainable management of forests to provide a wide range of goods and services, and that also contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities;	X	Vienna Resolution 2 Para 9	improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision of a diversified range of non-wood goods and services from sustainably managed forests, inter alia, through identifying and removing unintended impediments and setting appropriate incentives,
			Lisbon Resolution 1 General Guidelines, Para 5	The marketed and non-marketed cultural, social and environmental services of forests should be assessed and their contributions to society and sustainable rural development should be integrated in the overall policies and programmes of the forest and other sectors.
			Lisbon Resolution 1 – Future Actions, Para 7	Encourage comparative studies of wood and non-wood substitutes, considering their complete life-cycles and strive for conditions favourable for the production, marketing and consumption of wood and other products and services from forests under sustainable management, as viable alternatives to competing products using non-renewable natural resources, generating more employment and income.
6(e)	Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, with a view inter alia, to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;	X	Lisbon Resolution 1 – Future Actions, Para 6	Promote the development of education and training programmes, especially directed to forest owners and managers, focusing on new opportunities and techniques for the production of goods and services from forests under sustainable management.
6(f)	Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices in sustainable forest management with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their utilization, according to national legislation and relevant international agreements;	X	Vienna Resolution 3 Para 8	Maintain and further develop both the material and the non-material social and cultural aspects and benefits of sustainable forest management
6(g)	Further develop and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management that are consistent with national priorities and conditions;	X	Lisbon Resolution 2 Paras 1 + 2, Annex 1	1. Adopt the six criteria for sustainable forest management from the “Pan-European Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management” (Annex 1) and endorse the associated indicators as a basis for international reporting and for development of national indicators; 2. Proceed to implement, continuously review and further improve the associated indicators;

			Vienna Declaration Para 25	[...] endorse the use of the “Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management as adopted by the MCPFE Expert Level Meeting, 7-8 October 2002, Vienna, Austria.
6(h)	Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;	X	Lisbon Resolution Future Action 3	Explore ways and means to maintain and develop at national level sound regulatory, institutional and economic frameworks conducive to enabling and motivating all forest owners to practice sustainable forest management and to make long term investment in forestry
			Vienna Resolution 2 Para 7	adjust policy and legal frameworks and instruments to support sound enabling conditions for sustainable forest management that encourage investment and economic activity in the forest sector, including effective measures for forest law enforcement and for combating illegal harvesting of forest products and related trade,
			Warsaw Resolution 1 Para 15	adjust policies and instruments, including research and development, to support enabling conditions that encourage investments in the production and distribution of bio-energy, increased mobilisation, efficient use of wood and energy,
6(i)	Develop financing strategies that outline the short-, medium- and long-term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management, taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;	X		
6(j)	Encourage recognition of the range of values derived from goods and services provided by all types of forests and trees outside forests, as well as ways to reflect such values in the marketplace, consistent with relevant national legislation and policies;	X	Lisbon Resolution 1 Future Action 9	Engage further research efforts on the socio-economic aspects of sustainable forest management, in particular on the assessment and valuation of the full range of forest goods and services, in order to provide reliable information for policy and decision making and public dialogue.
			Lisbon Resolution 1 Future Action 10	Promote the incorporation of the results of assessment and valuation of wood and non-wood forest goods and services into national economic and natural resource accounting systems.
			Vienna Resolution 2 Para 10	work towards common approaches to the practical application of the valuation of the full range of goods and services provided by forests and contribute to existing information systems, in co-operation with relevant organisations; incorporate the outcome of these valuations in relevant policies and programmes,
6(k)	Identify and implement measures to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination among sectors affecting and affected by forest policies and management, with a view to integrating the forest sector into national decision-making processes and promoting sustainable forest management,	X	Vienna Resolution 1	Full text of Vienna Resolution1 “Strengthen Synergies for Sustainable Forest Management in Europe Through Cross-Sectoral Cooperation and National Forest Programmes”
			Annex to Vienna Resolution 1	Full text of Annex “MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe”

	including by addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, and by promoting forest conservation;		Vienna Declaration Para 14	identify key cross-sectoral issues, actors and interactions and, on this basis, establish a dialogue to seek joint solutions; the resulting policy choices should both further sustainable forest management and sustainable development as a whole,
			Warsaw Resolution 1 Para 16	strengthen the position of the forest sector in cross-sectoral debates concerning energy through developing communication and raising awareness about present assets, the existing potential in the forest sector and the multiple benefits of using wood fuel,
6(l)	Integrate national forest programmes, or other strategies for sustainable forest management, as referred to in paragraph 6 (a) above, into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and poverty reduction strategies;	X	Vienna Resolution 1 Para 9 Annex to Vienna Resolution 1 Principle "Integration with national SD strategies"	encourage the full consideration of the outcomes of nfp processes in overall national sustainable development strategies and other relevant processes and strategies In the nfp process, SFM in all its dimensions is considered in the context of overall sustainable development. Accordingly, nfps are integrated with national sustainable development strategies.
6(m)	Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;	X	Lisbon Resolution 1 General Guideline 1	The interaction between forestry and society in general, should be promoted through partnerships, and be strengthened by raising general awareness of the concept of sustainable forest management and the role of forests and forestry in sustainable development. Therefore an adequate level of participation, education, public relations and transparency in forestry is needed.
			Vienna Declaration Para 15	develop new and strengthen existing partnerships at the international and national level between governments, governmental organisations, civil society including non-governmental organisations and the private sector,
			Warsaw Resolution 1 Para 17	encourage partnerships among public and private forest owners, forest-based industries and energy producers aiming at the development of markets for bio-energy,
6(n)	Review and, as needed, improve forest-related legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, and promote good governance at all levels in order to support sustainable forest management, to create an enabling environment for forest investment and to combat and eradicate illegal practices according to national legislation, in the	X	Vienna Resolution 1, Annex, Principle "Institutional and Policy Reform"	Developing suitable conditions for SFM might also require institutional and forest/non-forest policy reform, including decentralisation and issues of land tenure arrangements as well as conflict resolution schemes.

	forest and other related sectors;			
6(o)	Analyse the causes of and address threats to forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities, including threats from fire, pollution, pests, disease and invasive alien species;	X	Strasbourg Declaration Para 1	promote and reinforce cooperation between European states in the field of forest protection and sustainable management, by developing exchanges of information and experience, and by supporting the efforts of the international organizations concerned,
			Strasbourg Resolution 1	Establishment of a “European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems”
			Strasbourg Resolution 3	Establishment of a “Decentralized European Databank on Forest Fires”
			Vienna Resolution 4 Para 14	contribute to the development of a pan-European strategy which prevents and mitigates the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, in accordance with the decisions of the CBD,
6(p)	Create, develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas, taking into account the importance of conserving representative forests, by means of a range of conservation mechanisms, applied within and outside protected forest areas;	X	Helsinki Resolution 2 Para 5	The Signatory States and the European Community will establish at national or regional levels a coherent ecological network of climax, primary and other special forests aimed at maintaining or re- establishing ecosystems that are representative or threatened.
			Vienna Resolution 4 Para 10	analyse and further develop protected forest networks, taking into account existing networks, in terms of their comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy relative to forest types and the effectiveness of their management with regard to the conservation goal,
6(q)	Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected forest areas with a view to identifying improvements needed;	X	Vienna Resolution 4 Para 10	analyse and further develop protected forest networks, taking into account existing networks, in terms of their comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy relative to forest types and the effectiveness of their management with regard to the conservation goal,
			Vienna Resolution 4 Annex 2	MCPFE Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land In Europe
6(r)	Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 24	take effective measures to improve understanding between policy makers, practitioners and the scientific community in order to better use scientific knowledge and research results relevant to forests and the forest sector as a sound basis for decision making,
			Vienna Declaration Para 17	take forest-related decisions based on science, take measures that support and strengthen research and increase interdisciplinary research,
			Vienna Resolution 1 Para 11	make best use of information on mechanisms for implementation and financing of national forest programmes, of research, education as well as national and international programmes, such as the National Forest Programme Facility and PROFOR
			Vienna Resolution 1 Annex	“MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe” included under principles “Participation” and “Capacity Building”

6(s)	Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;	X	Vienna Resolution 2 Para 11	enhance the competitiveness of the forest sector by promoting innovation and entrepreneurship among all relevant stakeholders, notably for the efficient provision of new and improved wood and non-wood goods and services,
6(t)	Promote and strengthen public understanding of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management, including through public awareness programmes and education;	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 16	raise the profile and awareness of the multiple benefits of forests and forestry as well as the role of the forest sector, within government structures, private sector and with the general public,
			Warsaw Declaration Para 39	organise in this context together with stakeholders actions to communicate at all levels and to raise public awareness on the cross-sectoral importance of forests, and the forest sector,
			Lisbon Resolution 1 General Guidelines Para 1	The interaction between forestry and society in general, should be promoted through partnerships, and be strengthened by raising general awareness of the concept of sustainable forest management and the role of forests and forestry in sustainable development. Therefore an adequate level of participation, education, public relations and transparency in forestry is needed.
			Lisbon Resolution 1 Future Actions Para 1	Develop, at adequate levels, a dialogue with the public and efficient programmes to increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable forestry for society .
6(u)	Promote and encourage access to formal and informal education, extension and training programmes on the implementation of sustainable forest management;	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 25	strengthen forest and forest sector related employment, education, training and communication and ensure equal opportunities in accessing them,
6(v)	Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;	X	Vienna Resolution 2 Para 13	enhance the quality of education, training, extension and skills conducive to the sustainable and competitive development of the forest sector; encourage stakeholders to continuously improve the working environment as well as the safety conditions of forest owners and the forest workforce,
			Lisbon Resolution 1 Future Actions Para 4	Adapt education and training systems and programmes contributing to the development of a highly skilled, multidisciplinary workforce, also enhancing the involvement of women in forest related activities.
			Lisbon Resolution 1 Future Actions Para 5	Promote the development of education and training programmes, especially directed to forest owners and managers, focusing on new opportunities and techniques for the production of goods and services from forests under sustainable management.

6(w)	Promote active and effective participation by major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and assessment of forest-related national policies, measures and programmes;	X	Vienna Resolution 1 Annex	MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe” included under principle “Participation”
			Lisbon Resolution 1 Future Actions Para 2	Continue to develop the conditions for the participation of relevant stakeholders in the development of forest policies and programmes.
6(x)	Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;	X	Lisbon Resolution 1 Future Actions Para 11	Evaluate the potential impacts of quality assurance systems and programmes such as voluntary and independent forest certification systems on sustainable forest management in the line of the proposals for action agreed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF).
6(y)	Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners, forest-dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forest areas, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management	X	Vienna Declaration Para 7	strengthen conditions for the economic viability of sustainable forest management and support the role of forests, forestry and forest-based industries in maintaining and developing rural livelihoods as well as in meeting the demands of urbanised societies,
			Lisbon Resolution 1 General Guidelines Para 6	New employment and income opportunities in sustainable forestry should be stimulated notably through diversification of activities related to forests.

Paragraphs under “VI. International cooperation and means of implementation”

7(a)	Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 27	further promote effective implementation of sustainable forest management at all levels and contribute to the international forest policy dialogue by continued cooperation on forest issues in Europe and by sharing European achievements and experiences with other regions,
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	developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition;		Warsaw Declaration Para 28	further support and cooperate with countries undertaking forest sector reform, particularly those countries with economies in transition to fully incorporate the principles of sustainable forest management in their forest sectors,
			Helsinki Resolution 3	“Forestry Cooperation with Countries with Economies in Transition”
7(b)	Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;	(X)		
7(c)	Take action to raise the priority of sustainable forest management in national development plans and other plans, including poverty reduction strategies, in order to facilitate increased allocation of official development assistance and financial resources from other sources for sustainable forest management;	(X)	Vienna Resolution 1 Para 9	encourage the full consideration of the outcomes of nfp processes in overall national sustainable development strategies and other relevant processes and strategies,
			Vienna Resolution 1 Annex	MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe” included under principle “Integration with National Sustainable Development Strategies”
7(d)	Develop and establish positive incentives, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to reduce the loss of forests, to promote reforestation, afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forests, to implement sustainable forest management and to increase the area of protected forests;	X	Vienna Declaration Para 8	promote incentives for the protection and sustainable management of forests, and remove incentives with a negative impact on forests and their biodiversity,
			Vienna Resolution 2 Para 9	improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision of a diversified range of non-wood goods and services from sustainably managed forests, inter alia, through identifying and removing unintended impediments and setting appropriate incentives,
			Vienna Resolution 4 Para 12	promote, as appropriate, the restoration of forest biological diversity in degraded forests and forests established on former forestlands or other landscapes, including plantations, and enhance incentives to promote natural regeneration and regeneration with native tree species and provenances,

7(e)	Support the efforts of countries, particularly in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to develop and implement economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests;	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 28	further support and cooperate with countries undertaking forest sector reform, particularly those countries with economies in transition to fully incorporate the principles of sustainable forest management in their forest sectors,
			Vienna Declaration Para 12	address the challenges that forest owners are facing in Central and Eastern European Countries, especially those related to changes in forest ownership,
			Helsinki Resolution 3	“Forestry Cooperation with Countries with Economies in Transition”
7(f)	Strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed forests;	(X)	Vienna Declaration Para 7	strengthen conditions for the economic viability of sustainable forest management and support the role of forests, forestry and forest-based industries in maintaining and developing rural livelihoods as well as in meeting the demands of urbanised societies,
			Vienna Declaration Para 9	take measures to increase the sound use of wood from sustainably managed forests as a renewable and environmentally friendly resource,
			Vienna Declaration Para 19	further develop co-operation among countries with different socio-economic situations, especially with regard to Central and Eastern Europe,
			Vienna Resolution 1 Annex	MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe” included under principle “Capacity Building”
7(g)	Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation with a view to promoting international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation;	X		
7(h)	Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels;	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 36	support Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) ministerial processes and enhance collaboration between the MCPFE and the Europe and North Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (ENA FLEG),
7(i)	Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the	X	Warsaw Declaration	further strengthen efforts to promote good governance and forest law enforcement to combat illegal logging and related trade of forest products,

	capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;		Para 23	inter alia by cooperating on and promoting public procurement policies that demand timber and timber products from legal and sustainable sources,
7(j)	Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;	X	Vienna Resolution 2 Para 7	adjust policy and legal frameworks and instruments to support sound enabling conditions for sustainable forest management that encourage investment and economic activity in the forest sector, including effective measures for forest law enforcement and for combating illegal harvesting of forest products and related trade,
			Vienna Resolution 4 Para 7	provide and analyse information about the impact and underlying causes of illegal harvesting of forest products and related trade on forest biological diversity; take effective measures to combat illegal harvesting of forest products and related trade, and build capacity to ensure effective forest law enforcement,
7(k)	Enhance and facilitate access to and transfer of appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know-how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value-added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries, for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;	(X)		
7(l)	Strengthen mechanisms that enhance sharing among countries and the use of best practices in sustainable forest management, including through freewarebased information and communications technology;	X		
7(m)	Strengthen national and local capacity in keeping with their conditions for the development and adaptation of forest-related technologies, including technologies for the use of fuelwood;	(X)		
7(n)	Promote international technical and scientific cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, in the field of sustainable forest management, through the appropriate international, regional and national institutions and processes;	(X)	Helsinki Resolution 3 General Guideline 4	Within bilateral contacts, twinning arrangements should be promoted between institutions such as universities, vocational schools and research institutes as well as between individuals.

7(o)	Enhance the research and scientific forest-related capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, particularly the capacity of research organizations to generate and have access to forest-related data and information, and promote and support integrated and interdisciplinary research on forest-related issues, and disseminate research results;	X	Vienna Declaration Para 17	take forest-related decisions based on science, take measures that support and strengthen research and increase interdisciplinary research,
				The Signatory States and the European Community will promote the transfer of knowledge, bilateral and/or multilateral contacts, mutually beneficial joint research projects and the preparation of national forest programmes.
7(p)	Strengthen forestry research and development in all regions, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through relevant organizations, institutions and centres of excellence, as well as through global, regional and subregional networks;	X		
7(q)	Strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the regional and subregional levels to promote sustainable forest management;	X	Warsaw Declaration Para 27	further promote effective implementation of sustainable forest management at all levels and contribute to the international forest policy dialogue by continued cooperation on forest issues in Europe and by sharing European achievements and experiences with other regions,
			Warsaw Declaration Para 37	use innovative and effective approaches to further strengthen the existing cooperation with other regional bodies and processes in Europe, such as Environment for Europe/PEBLDS, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations European Forestry Commission (FAO EFC), and UNECE Timber Committee (UNECE TC) in order to benefit from synergies, including for the development of consistent Pan-European input to UNFF sessions,
			Vienna Declaration Para 18	continue the fruitful pan-European co-operation with all partners, especially with UNECE/FAO2 and Environment for Europe / PEBLDS, and increase co-operation with other regional forest processes,
			Vienna Declaration Para 19	further develop co-operation among countries with different socio-economic situations, especially with regard to Central and Eastern Europe,
7(r)	As members of the governing bodies of the organizations that form the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, help ensure that the forest-related priorities and programmes of members of the Partnership are integrated and mutually supportive, consistent with their	X	Vienna Declaration Para 23	further support the United Nations Forum on Forests, with the assistance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and co-ordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at all levels,

	mandates, taking into account relevant policy recommendations of the United Nations Forum on Forests;			
7(s)	Support the efforts of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to develop and implement joint initiatives.	X		

Paragraphs under “VII. Monitoring, assessment and reporting”, “VIII. Working modalities”

8	Member States should monitor and assess progress towards achieving the purpose of this instrument.	no		
9	Member States should submit, on a voluntary basis, taking into account availability of resources and the requirements and conditions for the preparation of reports for other bodies or instruments, national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the Forum.	no		
10	The Forum should address, within the context of its multi-year programme of work, the implementation of this instrument.	no		